

Government exists in order to ensure the greatest happiness to the greatest number.

In every rank, or great or small, 'Tis industry supports us all.

—Gay.

THE EVENING ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND

WEATHER FORECAST

Mod. winds; fair. Wednesday—Mod. S. to S.W. winds; mostly cloudy and unsettled, with showers.

Vol. X., No. 172.

ST. JOHN'S, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1923.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER INDUSTRIAL PROJECT TO START

Mill Worker Is Killed At Horwood

Wheat Pool Shortly Be Incorporated

Announcement Was Made at Inquiry Commission Inquiry.

REGINA, Aug. 6.—The announcement of the incorporation of the United Farmers Wheat Pool, Limited, under the Stock Companies Act, appointed to handle the wheat of the farmers within ten days, was made at the morning session here to-day of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, by John Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE

PETITION TO POPE

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—In a memorial presented to Pope Pius through Monsignor Trezza, Papal Envoy in the Ruhr, the entire Catholic clergy in the Rhineland and Ruhr petitioned the Holy Father to use all possible means at his disposal to prevent the threatened separation of West Prussia from the Empire.

WILD SCENES IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.—Wild scenes occurred in Dublin to-day in connection with the Irish Trade Union Congress. Delegates going to the Mansion House found the approach blocked by a crowd of demonstrators who tried to seize the building; shouting release the prisoners, up Larkin and Irish labor leaders.

American Swims the E. Channel

Henry Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., Succeeded in Negotiating English Channel in 26 Hours.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Henry Sullivan, of Lowell, Mass., has succeeded in swimming the English Channel, according to a Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph, he reached Calais at five after eight to-night, swimming ninety kilometers or nearly sixty miles. The time was twenty six hours and fifty minutes. Sullivan is the third man to swim the Channel. Captain Matthew Webb swam across on August 24th, 25th, 1875; and T. W. Burgess on September 6th, 1911. Webb was subsequently drowned while attempting to swim the rapids at Niagara Falls.

Woman Swimmer Gives Up Attempt

DOVER, Aug. 7.—The observers who were in the boat that accompanied Henry Sullivan on the swim across the English Channel, say that the American athlete showed a marvelous degree of dogged determination in the final stages of the long grind. He had the misfortune to meet one strong tide which delayed his time to a great extent.

When he touched bottom safely on the French shore he staggered as though exhausted, but when he was offered assistance from the boat he declined and staggered ashore.

He has been awarded the prize of \$1000 dollars.

DOVER, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Clemington Carson, the other swimmer attempting to swim the English Channel yesterday, was forced to give up the attempt when within six miles of the French coast.

President Harding's Funeral

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The announcement is made that the funeral services for the late President Harding in Marion, Friday, will begin at 3 p.m. standard time. The funeral train will leave the Capital for Marion to-morrow evening.

The services in Marion will be extremely simple, in accordance with Mrs. Harding's wishes, and no military, fraternal or other organized demonstrations are being made.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

LEAGUE PREVENTED TWO WARS SAYS LARKIN

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—Enthusiastic support of the League of Nations and high appreciation of the work which it has done thus far, was voiced by Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner in London in an interview with newspapermen to-day. The League has done wonders, declared Mr. Larkin, "I think it probably averted two wars in Europe, one in Silesia and the other in Albania. The eventual result of the movement will be that the nations will submit all their differences to the League."

League Has Big Problems to Consider

Smaller Nations Are Not Inclined To Enter Mutual Assistance Pact.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—How to make guarantee treaties between two or more nations harmonize with proposed general pact for mutual assistance, which will be suggested to members of the League of Nations in an effort to bring about reduction of armaments is giving trouble to the temporary committee of the League of Nations sitting here. Disinclination of smaller states to join in a general pact which might bind them to take part in a blockade is the principal obstacle to it. Larger nations, which are, the most exposed to danger from exterior, say they cannot leave themselves in a position where abandonment by them of the small powers might compromise action otherwise likely to protect them from aggression. Hence the insistence of France for partial guarantee pacts. Representatives of smaller states have been joined by Italy in their demand that parties to such partial pacts shall take action in case of threatened war, only after council had decided whether there is cause for action. On the other hand France and Great Britain are agreed that parties cannot wait in case of dire menace for the council to act. Discussion is expected to require another day or two at least.

Rounding Up Bank Robbers

TORONTO, Aug. 7.—The arrest of Walter S. Morton in Detroit on Saturday, is said to have given the Toronto police the lead to the solution of the big bank robbery which was staged in this city on July 24th, in which at least \$83,000 in currency was stolen and two bank messengers were shot down and severely wounded.

One other of the suspects whose name the police are keeping secret, is said to be in custody in the city, and detectives are claimed to be in close pursuit of two others, one in Montreal, and the other in Windsor.

Other Bomb Attacks Are Made in Ruhr

Attempt Was Made to Blow Up Coal Syndicate Bldg.

DUSSELDORF, Aug. 6.—A bomb attack on French troops Saturday in which two were injured is reported, and similar incidents in the Ruhr and it is believed they indicate a recrudescence against the authorities. A bomb with fuse attached was found in Essen opposite the building occupied by the coal syndicate. One German has been arrested in connection with the discovery. A bomb was exploded near the station at Essen, but did little damage.

Fifteen Thousand Knights Assemble

Forty-first International Supreme Council Opens Today.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The formal opening of the forty-first International Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus will take place to-morrow morning. It is expected that at least fifteen thousand members and friends will arrive in the city before the convocation begins.

Grand Lodge Session, I. O. O. F., Opens

BRIDGEWATER N. S., Aug. 7.—The sixth annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland opens here to-day. The town has been elaborately decorated and lighted to welcome the five hundred delegates who have arrived or are expected.

Broken Neck Is No Longer Serious Matter

SYDNEY, N. S., August 7.—Mrs. Harry Gregor, New Waterford, who recently had her neck broken in a motor accident on the Sydney reserve highway, has a fighting chance for recovery, as a result of an operation by which two of the injured vertebrae were removed. This is the first time such an operation has been attempted in Capt. Breton.

All inquiries regarding Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions should be addressed to the Business Manager of the Advocate.

Diminutions Must Reduce Port Charges

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom has issued the statement that while the Dominions want cheaper transportation, it will be vain to expect this until they subsequently reduce their port and other terminal charges which at present, according to the Chamber, bar cheap marketing of products.

BANK MAN DEAD.

TORONTO, Aug. 6.—Lieut. Colonel James Coburn Mason, General Manager of the Home Bank of Canada since 1918, died today after an illness of four months.

NEW PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT

LISBON, Aug. 6.—Telxola Gomez, elected Minister to Great Britain, was elected President of the Republic to-day.

Do you want to tell the Fishermen what you have for sale? Well, then, put your ad in THE FISHERMEN'S PAPER.

Italy States Her Position on Reparations

Is Opposed to Passive Resistance and Utter Occupation of Ruhr By French and Belgians.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The Italian reply to the recent British note on reparations, as published in Rome, shows that Italy approves of the British proposals. Concerning the question of cessation of passive resistance as well as that of occupation of the Ruhr the Italian Government continues the note "adheres to the opinion on this subject which is expressed publicly on many occasions, namely that it is opposed to passive resistance, that it is opposed to all ulterior military occupation of the Ruhr and that it favors a gradual reduction of French and Belgian military occupation of the Ruhr when a gradual, undertaking shall have been reached and guaranteed."

"QUALITY IS ECONOMY"

VICTOR FLOUR

Means Quality

6" dc., tue, thur, & sat.

Cadiz Salt for Sale

AT PORT UNION

7000 Hogsheads

Cadiz Salt

PER S. S. KRITON,

AT LOWEST PRICES

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

PORT UNION.

PROVISIONS: In Stock at Lowest Prices.

1000 Brls. Purity Flour, 500 Brls. Quaker Flour,
500 Brls. Victor Flour, 200 Brls. Ham Butt
Pork, 200 Brls. Fat Back Pork, 100 Brls.
Spare Ribs, 100 Brls. Family Beef.

GEO. NEAL, Limited.

WHITE CANVAS FOOTWEAR

An extensive and attractive showing in authentic summer styles

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS SHOES—	
Strapped, Low Rubber Heels	2.40, 2.50, 2.60
LADIES' WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS—	
Cuban Rubber Heels	2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.20
LADIES' WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS—	
Spool Heels	2.25
LADIES' WHITE CANVAS STRAP SHOES—	
Trimmed Black Leather, Cuban Heels	3.60
LADIES' WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS—	
Trimmed Black Leather, Low Rubber Heels	2.80
CHILDREN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS—	
Rubber Heels. Sizes 5 to 8	1.80
Sizes 8½ to 11	2.00
Sizes 11½ to 2	2.20
CHILDREN'S WHITE CANVAS 1 STRAP SHOES—	
Rubber Heels. Sizes 8½ to 11	2.00
Sizes 11½ to 2	2.20
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' WHITE CANVAS SHOES—	
Sneakers—Rubber Soles and Heels	1.40, 1.70, 1.80
CHILDREN'S WHITE CANVAS LACED BOOTS—	
Sizes 5 to 8	1.40
Sizes 8½ to 2	1.50
CHILDREN'S WHITE CANVAS SHOES, 1 STRAP—	
Trimmed Black Leather. Sizes 5½ to 9	2.80
Sizes 9½ to 2	3.00
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' WHITE CANVAS SHOES—	
2 Strap. All sizes	2.60

POLISHES

2 in 1 White, in tins	15c.
2 in 1 White, in bottles	25c.
Griffin's Peuer White Liquid Cleaner (bottle)	40c.
Griffin's White Kidline (bottle)	40c.
Brown and Grey Suede Liquid Polish (bottle)	25c.

In addition to the above we are showing:

LADIES' WHITE KID LACED BOOTS—	
Louis Heel. Reg. 5.50 for	1.25 pr.
LADIES' WHITE CANVAS LACED BOOTS—	
Louis Heel. Reg. 2.80 for	1.33 pr.

Ayre & Sons

LIMITED

Furniture

For "Upstairs, Downstairs, in 'My Lady's Chamber' and also for her Kitchen, Dining Room, Den, Boudoir or any other Room, we have everything necessary to make any house into a real home beautiful.

Whole Suites or single pieces for any room sold. Expert advice, suggestions on house furnishing and estimates given free.

If you're buying Furniture for the New Year, call on us for the right goods at the right price.

U. S. Picture & Portrait Co.
Water Street, St. John's

Smallwood's Big Shoe Sale.

Note These Prices:

Bg Sale! Below Cost!!

WHITE CANVAS FOOTWEAR.

Ladies' White Canvas Pumps, with buckle. Only \$1.50
Ladies' White Canvas High Laced Boots. Only \$1.50
Ladies' White Canvas Laced Low Shoes. Only \$1.50
Ladies' Grey Kid One Strap Shoes. Only . . . \$4.75
Girls' White Canvas Laced Boots. Only . . \$1.30
Child's White Canvas Laced Boots. Only . \$1.10

LEATHER FOOTWEAR.

Ladies Boots. Only \$1.50 the pair
Ladies' Low Shoes. Only \$1.98 the pair
About 500 pairs in this lot.
Secure your size to-day.

MEN'S BOOTS

Men's Dark Tan Laced Boots. Only . . . \$4.50
Men's Black Fine Kid Boots for . . \$5.00 and \$5.50
Men's Heavy Work Boots. Only . . \$3.00 the pair

F. Smallwood,

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES.

218 and 220 Water Street.

Job's Stores, Limited

Engine Owners

If you want an engine repaired, bearings rebabbitted or machine work of any description,

Send it to us

We have a well equipped repair shop and can guarantee first class work, at reasonable prices.

Full Stock of Engine Supplies always on hand.

Job's Stores, Limited

KINDRED OF THE BUST

(By PETER P. KYNE)

CHAPTER I.

IN THE LIVING ROOM of The Dreamer, his home on Tye Head, Hector McKaye, owner of the Tye Lumber Company and familiarly known as "The Laird," was wont to sit in his hours of leisure, smoking and building castles in Spain—for his son Donald. Here he planned the acquisition of more timber and the installation of an electric-light plant to furnish light, heat, and power to his own town of Port Agnew; even and anon he would gaze through the plate glass windows out to sea and watch for his ships to come home. Whenever The Laird put his dreams behind him, he always looked seaward. In the course of time, his home-bound skippers, sighting the white house on the headland and knowing that The Laird was apt to be up there watching, formed the habit of doing something that pleased their owner mightily. When the north-west trades held steady and true, and while the tide was still at the flood, they would scorn the services of the tug that went out to meet them and come ramping into the bight, all their white sails set and the glory of the sun upon them; as they swept past, far below The Laird, they would dip his house-flag—a burgee, scarlet-edged with a fir tree embroidered in green on a field of white—the symbol to the world that here was a McKaye ship. And when the house-flag fluttered half-way to the deck, and climbed again to the masthead, the soul of Hector McKaye would thrill.

"Guid lads! My bonny brave lads!" he would utter aloud with just a touch of his parents' accent, and press a button which discharged an ancient brass cannon mounted on the edge of the cliff. Whenever he saw one of his ships in the offing—and he could identify his ships as far as he could see them—he ordered the gardener to load this cannon.

Presently the masters began to dip the house-flag when outward bound, and discovered that, whether the Laird sat at his desk in the mill office or watched from the cliff, they drew an answering salute.

This was their hall and farewell. One morning, the barkentine Hathor, towing out for Delagoa bay, dipped her house-flag, and then watch at their stations bent their gaze upon the house on the cliff. Long they waited but no answering salute greeted the acknowledgement of their affectionate and willing service.

The mate's glance met the master's.

"The old Laird must be unwell, sir," he opined.

But the master shook his head.

He was to have had dinner aboard with us last night, but he sent over word that he'd like to be excused. He's sick at heart, poor man! Daney tells me he's heard town gossip about young Donald."

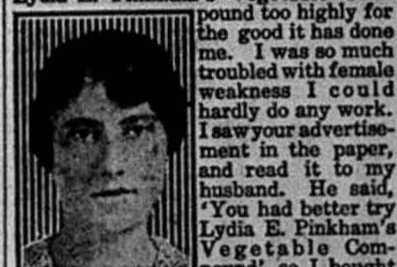
"The lad's a gentleman, sir," the mate defended. "He'll not disgrace his people."

"He's young—and youth must be served. Man, I was young myself once—and Nan of the Sawdust Pile is

COULD HARDLY DO ANY WORK

Since Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound This Woman Feels So Well

Keeseville, N. Y.—"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly for the good it has done me. I was so much troubled with female weakness I could hardly do any work. I saw your advertisement in the paper, and read it to my husband. He said, 'You had better try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,' so I bought six bottles, and by taking it I am not troubled as I was. I am gaining strength and getting fleshy. My female troubles have vanished and I have never felt so well. The Liver Pills are the best I ever took. If you think my letter will encourage other sufferers you have my permission to use it as an advertisement."—Mrs. SARAH BLAIR, Box 177, Keeseville, N. Y.



Doing the housework for the average American family is some task, and many women lose their health in so doing. If you, as a housewife, are troubled with backache, irregularities, are easily tired out and irritable, or have other disagreeable ailments caused by some weakness, give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. Let it help you.

not a woman a young man would look at once and go his way."

In the southwestern corner of the state of Washington, nestled in the Bight of Tye and straddling the Skookum River, lies the little sawmill town of Port Agnew. It is a community somewhat difficult to locate, for the Bight of Tye is not of sufficient importance as a harbor to have won consideration by the cartographers of the Coast or the Geodetic Survey, and Port Agnew is not quite forty years old. Consequently, it appears only on the very latest state maps and in the smallest possible type.

When Hector McKaye first gazed upon the bight, the transcontinental lines had not yet begun to consider the thrusting of their tentacles into southwestern Washington, and, with the exception of those regions where good harbors had partially solved the problem of transportation, timber in Washington was very cheap. Consequently, since Hector McKaye was one of those hardy men who never hesitate to take that which no man denies him, he reached forth and acquired timber.

A strip of land a quarter of a mile wide and fronting the beach was barren of commercial timber. As grazing-land Hector McKaye was able to file on a full section of this, and with its acquisition, he owned the key to the outlet. While "proving up" his claim, he operated a general store for trading with the Indians and trappers, and at this he prospered. From time to time he purchased timber-claims from the trappers as fast as they "proved up," paying for these stumpage prices varying from twenty-five to fifty cents per thousand.

On his frequent trips to the outer world, Hector McKaye extolled the opportunities for acquiring good timber claims down on the Skookum; he advertised them in letters and in discreet interviews with the editors of little newspapers in the sawmill towns on Puget Sound and Grays Harbor; he let it be known that an honest fellow could secure credit for a winter's provisions from him, and pay for it with pelts in the spring.

The influx of homesteaders increased—single men, for the most part, and poor—men who labored six months of the year elsewhere and lived the remaining six months in rude log huts on their claims down on the Skookum. And when the requirements of the homestead laws had been complied with and a patent to their quarter-section obtained from the Land Office in Washington,

The Best Returns

Can be secured by using Ammonium Sulphate. It is the best fertiliser extant for hayfield or garden. By its use large crops are assured. Sold in large or small quantities by

The St. John's Gas Light Co.

Enquiries solicited.

Phone 81, Gas Works.

N.B.—Orders taken at "Calvers," Duckworth Street, King's Beach.

the homesteaders were ready to sell and move on to other and greener pastures. So they sold to the only possible purchaser, Hector McKaye, and departed, quite satisfied with a profit which they flattered themselves had been the result of their own prudence and foresight.

Thus, in the course of ten years, Hector McKaye acquired ten thousand acres of Splendid Douglas fir and white cedar. But he had not been successful in acquiring claims along the south bank of the Skookum. For some mysterious reason, he soon found claims on the north bank cheaper and easier to secure, albeit the timber showed no variance in quantity or quality. Discreet investigations brought to light the fact that he had a competitor—one Martin Darrow, who dwelt in St. Paul, Minnesota. To St. Paul, therefore, journeyed Hector McKaye and sought an audience with Martin Darrow.

"I'm McKaye, from the Skookum River, Washington," he announced, without preamble.

"I've been expecting you, Mr. McKaye," Darrow replied. "Got a proposition to submit?"

"Naturally, or I wouldn't have come to St. Paul. I notice you have a weakness for the timber on the south bank of the Skookum. You've opposed me there half a dozen times and won. I have also observed that I have a free hand with claims north of the river. That's fair—and there's timber enough for two. Hereafter I will keep to my side of the river."

"I see we're going to come to an understanding, Mr. McKaye. What will you give me to stick to my side of the river?"

"An outlet through the bight for your product when you commence manufacturing. I control the lower half-mile of the river, and the only available mill-sites. I'll give you a mill-site if you'll pay half the expenses of digging a new channel—the Skookum, and changing its course so it will emerge into the still, deep water under the lee of Tye Head."

"We'll do business," said Martin Darrow—and they did, although it was many years after Hector McKaye had incorporated the Tye Lumber Company and founded his town of Port Agnew before Darrow began operations.

True to his promise, McKaye deeded him a mill-and-town-site, and he founded a settlement on the eastern edge of Port Agnew, but quite distinct from it, and called it Darrow, after himself. It was not a community that Hector McKaye approved of, for it was squalid and unsanitary, and its untidy, unpainted shacks of rough lumber harbored southern European labor, of which Hector McKaye would have none. In Darrow, also, there were three grogeries and a gambling-house, with the usual concomitant of women whose profession is the oldest and the saddest in the world.

Following his discovery of the Bight of Tye, a quarter of a century passed. A man may prosper much in twenty-five years, and Hector McKaye, albeit American born, was bred of an acquisitive race. When his Gethsemane came upon him, he was rated the richest lumberman in the state of Washington, his twenty-thousand-sea-board-feet-capacity per day sawmill had grown to five hundred thousand, his ten thousand acres to a hundred thousand. Two thousand persons looked to him and his enterprise for their bread and butter; he owned a fleet of half a dozen steam schooners and sixteen big windjammers; he owned a town which he had called Port Agnew, and he had married and been blessed with children. And because his ambition no longer demanded it, he was no longer a miser.

In a word, he was a happy man, and in affectionate pride and as a tribute to his might, his name and an occasional forget-me-not of speech which clung to his tongue, heritage of his Scotch forebears, his people called him "The Laird of Tye." Singularly enough, his character fitted this cognomen rather well. Reserved, proud, independent, and sensitive, thinking straight and talking straight, a man of brusque yet tender sentiment, which was wont to manifest itself unexpectedly, it had been said of him that in a company of a hundred of his mental, physical, and financial peers, he would have stood forth preeminently and distinctively like a lone tree on a hill.

(To be continued)

NOTICE

Letters for publication in this paper should be marked plainly "FOR THE EVENING ADVOCATE." Correspondence for publication in this paper should be marked plainly "FOR THE EVENING ADVOCATE."

SALT.

Best CADIZ Salt afloat and in store at Beck's Cove.

CODOIL.

We pay highest cash prices, always.

A. H. MURRAY & CO., LTD.

St. John's.



For all Aches & Pains use

STAFFORD'S LINIMENT.

STAFFORD'S LINIMENT can be used for all muscle troubles such as Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Strains, Swollen Joints, etc., and in nearly all cases will cure.

It can also be used for Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colds, and will give great relief.

Try a bottle if you need a good reliable Liniment and we are sure you will get results.

FOR SALE AT ALL GENERAL STORES.

Manufactured by

DR. STAFFORD & SON,

Wholesale Chemists & Druggists.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Incl. ed. 1yr

St. John's --- Boston, Mass. FURNESS LINE.

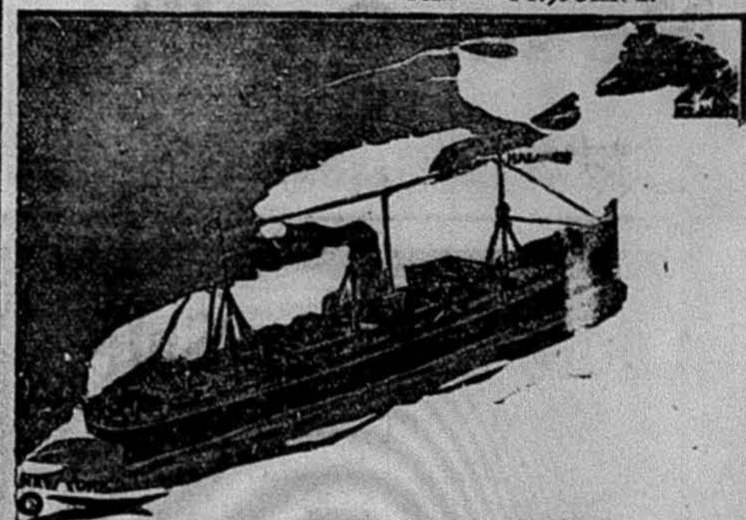
The S. S. "SACHEM" will leave ST. JOHN'S for BOSTON, calling at Halifax enroute on or about August 5th, 1923.

This steamer has excellent accommodation for passengers, and bookings are now being made.

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., LIMITED,
PHONE 130. WATER STREET, EAST.

RED CROSS LINE.

NEW YORK—HALIFAX—ST. JOHN'S.



SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS FOR AUGUST.

FROM NEW YORK AT 11 A.M.	FROM ST. JOHN'S 12 NOON
July 25th ROSALIND	August 4th
August 4th SILVIA	August 11th
August 11th ROSALIND	August 18th
August 18th SILVIA	August 25th
August 25th ROSALIND	Sept. 1st

Round trip tickets issued at special rates with six months' stop-over privilege. THROUGH RATES QUOTED TO ALL PORTS

HARVEY & CO., LTD., St. John's, Nfld., Agents
BOWRING & COMPANY, G. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,
17 Battery Place, Halifax, N.S.,
New York, General Agents.

ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING ADVOCATE

WILL ESTABLISH FIVE HUNDRED TON PAPER MILL AT BAY D'ESPOIR

White Bay Will Be Scene of Active Operations Next Winter — 12½ Million Feet Lumber and Pulpwood Will Be Cut Coming Season — Capitalists Are Interested in Gull Pond, Tilt Cove and Little Bay Copper Deposits.

Mr. H. J. Crowe left by the Sackville this morning en route to Canada and the United States on business in connection with a big new pulp, paper and lumber industry which is about to be started. If the present plans materialize the new project will be at least as extensive as the Humber Proposition.

It is understood that during his stay here Mr. Crowe entered into an agreement with the Government for important operations in the country, which will provide for a large amount of labour this winter and probably for many years to come. This development scheme will commence with an operation at White Bay, a section of the country that has not yet been opened up, and is without railway facilities. Mr. Crowe intends returning within five weeks. In the meantime he expects to arrange for one or more large roasting or drum barking plants and for one or more saw mills equipment, which he proposes establishing at or near the bottom of White Bay where a community will be built up, and a large breakwater of half a mile long will be constructed for shipping facilities.

Operations will commence next month and Mr. Crowe has given the Government a guarantee that in addition to the construction work which will provide for a permanent industry, he will cut and manufacture through these two plants a quantity equal to twelve and a half million feet of lumber and pulp wood during the coming winter.

We understand from Mr. Crowe, the main object of this development scheme at White Bay is to demonstrate the feasibility of carrying on an operation there of roasting and shipping ready for the grinders, from fifty to one hundred thousand cords annually to a proposed large pulp and paper mill which he hopes to establish on tide water at Ship's Cove, or Rotia Bay in Bay D'Espoir on the South Coast.

Mr. Crowe has been working on this project for the past ten or twelve years, and has employed some of the best engineers in America including Col. Hugh L. Cooper, who has an international reputation. Col. Cooper only recently submitted a proposal to Canada and the United States for developing the enormous water power on the St. Lawrence, at a cost of \$200,000,000, which he and his associates agreed to finance. Colonel Cooper, Mr. Crowe states, has offered to develop his south coast water power at Bay D'Espoir, and finance same to the extent of \$10,000,000 providing he can furnish a market for the power by establishing pulp and paper or other industries there.

After considerable investigations and negotiations Mr. Crowe has secured and consolidated into one block, about two million acres of timber limits on the South Coast contiguous to this power, from the following companies, Ltd., British Exportation Co., of London, Bay Du Nord Lumber and Pulp Co., Philadelphia, Baine Johnston and Co., St. John's, and the Stewart Syndicate of London. He has had these properties cruised by Norwegian, Canadian, and American forest experts. Sufficient wood is available for a plant, capable of producing 200 tons of newsprint per day, but in view of the large water powers at their disposal, estimated at not less than 150,000 H.P. The company will erect a mill with a capacity of 500 tons, which is 100 tons more than the Humber proposition, and the whole will be financed without any guarantee whatever from the Government, either now or in the future. This will necessitate a very much larger wood supply than it is possible to furnish on the South Coast and Mr. Crowe has recently secured from Mr. John C. Hepburn of this city, 1500 square miles of what is supposed to be one of the heaviest and most economically operated timber areas at Double Mare Bay, Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, from which he hopes to cut annually 50,000 cords, for delivery to the proposed tide water mill on the South Coast, which would be located at an open port all the year. With the arrangement he is making for the development in White Bay, Mr. Crowe feels that he has fortified his South Coast project, with sufficient raw material and hopes now to make rapid progress towards the consummation of his plans, for the proposed big paper mills.

The advantages of having White Bay as a feeder to the South Coast pulp and paper plant will be the distribution of labour to different parts of the Island and during the next few years, the pulp wood, after being prepared in the roasting plants will be shipped to the United States. In the event of any unforeseen delay in connection with the big project, arrangements have been made with the Government whereby he may continue the shipment of the product of the roasting plants and saw mills for a number of years, with a view to making the industry in White Bay a permanent one. This settlement at White Bay will be known as Port Randolph, and will have a school, church and other advantages.

In addition to the pulp and paper enterprises, which will only use a portion of the available water power, it is proposed to establish an aluminum plant, and negotiations are now in progress with this end in view. The raw material is got from British Guiana and it is proposed to employ the Canadian Government boats that run regularly to the West Indies to bring up cargoes on their return voyages to Montreal. By this means cheap freights could be secured and Mr. Crowe has great confidence in the project. With abundance of cheap water power available, an open port and every convenience for reaching the markets along the entire Atlantic seaboard as well as Europe the new undertaking should prove a great benefit to the country in general. It is understood that Mr. Crowe has recently interested capitalists in the Gull Pond, Tilt Cove and Little Bay Islands, copper deposits and an announcement regarding this matter will be made as soon as arrangements are finalised. In view of the success that has attended Mr. Crowe's efforts in the past notably the Grand Falls project, it is not too much to expect his present big industrial scheme will confer tremendous benefits on Newfoundland as a whole, and it is hoped that they will materialize, especially as the companies interested are seeking no guarantees whatever from the Government.

Claims for War Bonus in Canada Settled

WINNIPEG, Man., July 28—Claims against the Manitoba Government Telephone systems for a war bonus promised employees of the service when they enlisted, have been amicably settled. Under the settlement \$78,527.19 will be paid, bringing the grand total for war service bonuses to \$262,687.04.

The men have agreed to accept not less than 50 per cent. of the total claims in provincial bonds, on the condition that claims below \$500 are paid in cash. Several of the claims were considerably reduced, the most important being that of one man who claimed approximately \$5,000, which was settled for \$3,000.

Yesterday's Proceedings At House of Assembly

Considerable Progress Made on Supply Vote—Minister of Agriculture and Mines Announces Model Farm Will Be Dispensed With.

The House met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour and continued in session until near six o'clock, considerable progress was made, subject to vigorous criticism of certain votes by the Opposition members. The Model Farm, as at present conducted, brought forth vigorous protests from the Opposition benches. The debate thereon was dropped and the vote allowed to pass, when the Hon. Mr. Downey, Minister of Agriculture and Mines, intimated that it was the intention of the Government to discontinue the operation of the Model Farm.

In reply to a question by the member for Ferryland as to who was at present acting Manager of the Railway, the Prime Minister replied Mr. H. J. Russell, at a salary of \$300.00 per month, his future salary has not been decided upon. The coal requirements for the railway are purchased from time to time by the management of the Railway, the Government do not issue any special instructions in this regard. Tenders for this year's coal supply have not been called for.

It was decided to purchase Sydney coal this season same as has been done all previous years except last year. As arrangements were made direct between Railway and Coal Company, there was no need of asking tenders.

Coal requirements arranged with the British Empire Steel Corporation—cost six dollars per long ton F.O.B. Sydney. Cost of freight as follows:

Humbermouth and Argentina, \$1.40 per long ton.
St. John's, \$1.45 per long ton.
Clareville and Lewisporte, \$1.50 per long ton.

In reply to a question of Mr. Walsh re the passing of a Minute of Council for the construction of one or more steamers to be used in the West India Trade, the Prime Minister stated that no Minute of Council had been passed in connection with the proposed service. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries had given notice of a bill to provide means whereby trade with the West Indies would be encouraged and it will come before the House in the regular way in a day or two.

Hon. the Prime Minister took up the estimates of the Constabulary and recalled that at last sitting these were left over pending certain information re the payment to the Inspector General of \$1000, which was charged to Pitt Prop Account. The Prime Minister tabled a letter which he had received from the Inspector General as follows:

August 6, 1923.
Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C.,
Premier and Minister of Justice.

Sir,—In connection with your request for information as to the services performed by me for which I was paid compensation by the Government, I have the honor to advise you that such compensation was received for Extra and Special Services investigating, reporting and advising in connection with Relief "The Unemployed" and Labor conditions generally in St. John's, Harbour Grace, Funks Gut, Victoria Village, May Roberts, Spaniards Bay, Upper Island Cove, Shears Town, Avondale, Hawks Bay, Bell Island, and other places, for the years 1921 and 1922, and involved a very large amount of work.

During these two years I was in consultation with the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, who had charge of that work, practically every day, most days twice and some days three and four times, and frequently with the Prime Minister and other members of the Executive, day and night.

My application for compensation was made in the first place to the Prime Minister, who requested me to ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines to bring the matter before the Government. I was afterwards advised by the latter that he was instructed to pay me. I had no knowledge of, nor was I informed as to which account my compensation was charged up. I do not consider it was my duty, or that it would have been pertinent for me to have enquired, and I presume the matter was duly considered, authority given and payment made in due course.

I understand an investigation into these matters by an impartial Tribunal, has been promised by the Government, and I can assure you that I shall be quite prepared to justify my application for the special remuneration that was made for the services indicated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
CHAS. H. HUTCHINGS.

Inspector General Constab.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Higgins, objected strenuously to the principle underlying this payment for Extra Services and also a similar payment of \$200.00 made to Superintendent O'Neill. The money, in his opinion was improperly paid—there was no authority for it, it was a case of public monies being passed over by an unauthorized person, and he went so far as to say that the monies could not legally be retained.

Following a discussion on the usefulness of the Model Farm, in which the Minister of Agriculture, the Prime Minister, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Higgins and Mr. Wodford, took part, the Prime Minister said the question of retaining the vote in the estimates had already been considered by the Government, and it had been decided to drop it. Further objections were raised to the continuance of the Agricultural Commissioners, on the ground that the persons holding the jobs were not qualified, and secondly, that there was no work for them to perform.

Mr. Downey, who has held a Commissionership for a number of years, pointed out that there was abundant work to be done. The Prime Minister said he did not consider it advisable to interfere with the working of the Department to the extent of discontinuing the services of the Commissioners, until he was convinced that their services were unnecessary. He felt that the vote should stand for this year.

While on the Public Works Dept. vote, Mr. Higgins repeated his request for detailed information under No. 2, relief account. He was told the information would be ready to-morrow. The vote stood over until the information was supplied.

Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Walsh supported by Mr. Howco, appealed for better Ferry Service in the district of Placentia and St. Mary's. The members were told by the Prime Minister, to consult with the Minister of Public Works when their requests would be given every reasonable consideration.

The members for Ferryland, Messrs. Cashion and Moore, renewed their demand that the Government telegraph office recently installed at Ferryland be discontinued and that the office be transferred to St. Shott's. There is already an Anglo Office at Ferryland. It was pointed out that the people did not want the office. The necessity for telegraphic or telephone connection with St. Shott's was admitted by all. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs intimated that he had made enquiry and was satisfied that the people of Ferryland did not want the extra telegraph office, and he saw no valid reason for forcing it upon them at considerable expense to the department. In the interest of the public service he would have the amount required to maintain the office at St. Shott's and Peter's River, where telephone communication would be established, just as soon as the poles could be got on the ground.

Customs vote for the purchase of liquor for the Controllers Department was reduced by \$236,000.00. Asked how this could be done when a sale valued at \$480,000.00 was looked for by the budget the Minister replied that there was an immense stock on hand and new liquor would be purchased from the sales of what was now in stock and supplied the department. The Customs duties would be collected from time to time as the goods were delivered.

Mr. Higgins at this juncture asked the Prime Minister what progress he had made with regard to a Commission of inquiry into recent happenings?

The Prime Minister replied he was meeting with great difficulty in getting the right kind of men to act. If within the next few days he could not get the Commissioners other steps would be taken.

Mr. Higgins asked if he proposed to start the enquiry before the House closed to which the Prime Minister replied in the affirmative. The Prime Minister in reply to a further question stated Mr. Berteau was still acting Liquor Controller. Mr. Meany was suspended, and that this department would be the first to be enquired into when the Commission of Enquiry began its work.

While the note for the salaries of the Military Pensions Board was being considered, Mr. Peter Cashion objected to the presence of Dr. Moedell on that board, claiming that appointment should go to a returned soldier. The Prime Minister, in reply, stated

it had been deemed advisable by past Governments to have a civilian on the Board. Dr. Moedell succeeded the late Mr. Cliff. Dr. Parsons is the soldier representative and Chairman of the Board.

The Shipping Department of \$50,000 was next considered. Mr. Moore wanted to know if there still existed a ministry of shipping. Mr. Cashion, in explanation, said we still had the Coastal boats running.

SIR MICHAEL CASHIN objected to the vote going through on the grounds that the House had nothing before it in the way of records to show how we stand financially in respect to that department. There is no information in the Auditor-General's report that can help in the matter. Sir Michael asked how many boats the Department of Shipping operated. He was promised the statement asked for by to-morrow.

MR. WALSH spoke of the great injustice being done a large section of his constituency when the whole of St. Mary's Bay and From Trepassy to Placentia was without service of any kind. He asked a few days ago when this would be rectified and was put off with the answer that it would be when traffic warranted. Such a reply might satisfy the man who made it, but it seemed out of place when it is considered that that district was bearing its share of railroad expenses—a railroad it had no direct interest in. He asked that the vote stand over.

MR. SULLIVAN supported Mr. Walsh and expressed the hope that before the House closes some provision would be made for the supplying of a steamer to that part of the district.

MR. HIGGINS asked the Prime Minister to consider the advisability of having Departmental Heads take recommendations from elected representatives with regard to district expenditures rather than from persons who were not responsible to the House.

SIR M. P. CASHIN thought there should be somebody with a seat in the House responsible for the operation of the Railway as this was now one of the most important departments of the Government. The system was now in charge of a young man who up to a year or so ago was a mere clerk. There was nobody of any consequence or any weight responsible for the operation of the road.

In his opinion there should be a commission of some sort responsible to the House for the management and operation of the railway until such time as the Government had come to some definite agreement for the future operation of the railway.

The PRIME MINISTER in reply said he recognized the force of Sir Michael Cashion's observations, but the magnitude of the task in arriving at a solution of the present difficulties must be apparent to all. He felt that ample time should be taken in formulating plans for the future operation of the railway. The Government, under recent legislation took over the railway on July 1st. In the meantime Mr. Russell had been appointed Acting General Manager. Although a young man, he was regarded as quite capable and efficient. Under his management everything was going along well. As a young Newfoundland, he felt Mr. Russell should be given a chance to make good. In the past the Government had been assailed for bringing outsiders in to assist in railway management. He (the Prime Minister) hesitated very much to rush at some proposition which would bind the Government only to find later that it had not been the best one. He hoped to open the House again in February next, by which time it may be possible to conclude an agreement with some responsible outside parties to take over and operate the road under a subsidy which we would know in advance.

The following bills were then put through their second reading when the House adjourned till 4 p.m. to-day.

Second Reading of Bill entitled "An Act to Amend 12 and 13 Geo. V. Cap. 17, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding."

Second Reading of Bill entitled "An Act respecting certain Rights, Privileges and Franchises connected with the supply of Electric Light and Power to St. John's for Street Railway and other purposes."

The House then adjourned until this afternoon at 4 p.m.

A collie dog is reported to have saved the life of a London (Ont.) girl, while accompanying the child to a nearby shore. The girl stopped on the railroad tracks in the path of a flier. Realizing the child's peril, the dog threw himself against her with sufficient impact to knock her clear of danger, and was cut to pieces by the train before he could regain safety. The little one's mother had tried to discourage the dog from going when the daughter started on her errand.

From The Masthead

By The Lookout.

I have two things to write to-day, and I hardly know which to use first. They are both of tremendous interest and value, and I suppose the more important of the two should come first. I can't decide, so I close my eyes and place my hand at random on one of the subjects. It turns out to be a passage from a speech delivered by United States Senator William E. Borah. Senator Borah is one of the leading statesmen in that great nation of a hundred million people. He is one of the senators who is in the running to be candidate for President.

"The great problem which concerns the American farmer now is," Senator Borah declares, "that of finding a market for his products, and of scientifically and in a business-like way, marketing."

"MARKETING is the work of practical EXPERTS—those who have the time and the MEANS and the ABILITY to study and master the markets."

"You CANNOT market without knowing what the market demand is, what amount the market will absorb—in other words, the TIME and the PLACE for selling."

"While the farmer is an individualist and will remain an individualist as a producer, nevertheless MARKETING is a GROUP problem."

"The farmer must find some way in which he can take the crops from individual production thru the group problem, such as financing and marketing."

"This requires expert KNOWLEDGE and EXPERT men."

Now, I'll tell you what I'd like you to do: read that passage again, aloud; only say fishermen instead of farmer. Then, when you have done that, cut the passage from the paper and save it to read some other time. I'd like to print that paragraph on slips of paper and distribute them in thousands to the people of this country.

Every fisherman knows that the business of catching fish is a business that must be carried on by individuals, or at the most by small numbers of men. Fishing, or production of a crude nature, such as fishing is, is distinct from production in factories, is an individual matter.

The day probably will come when the business of catching fish in this country will be carried like it is done in some other countries already—namely, done by steam trawler on a large scale. I think myself that fish-catching will some day be done on a large scale in Newfoundland.

But that is the future, and does not concern the fisherman living to-day.

The CATCHING of fish is therefore an individual matter—something to be done by individuals.

But the MARKETING of fish is a totally different thing. The individual fisherman can catch fish, but he cannot market it. He cannot take it across the Atlantic to Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece, and down to Brazil and the West Indies.

Fish has to be marketed in large quantities, and that, naturally, excludes the individual fisherman as a marketer. What happens now, of course, as everybody knows, is that the business of marketing the fish has been split up into several dozen parts—several dozen men or firms handling the marketing of the total catch.

But they all act as individuals! They are not one group. They are twenty or thirty or forty groups. And each little group does its best to market its own fish. Good idea, eh? Yes, if they didn't cut each other's throats in doing it!

If each of these groups would set about marketing its own quantity of fish in an orderly, sane manner without cutting into the others, everything would be fine and splendid.

But they don't, and they CAN'T.

Each little group, or firm, is interested only in its own fish. Each little group wants to get rid of its own fish as quickly as humanly possible. That, naturally, throws all of them into direct competition against each other. The price drops and drops.

These thirty or forty groups have not got the interest of the whole number of them at heart—each group has only its own interest at heart. That is why, under present arrangements, it is quite impossible for them to do anything but compete and cause the price to fall and fall and fall.

The remedy?

There is only one remedy: they must get together, organize, act as one group, market the total catch of fish as one lot, instead of thirty or forty. They must COOPERATE.

"It's Over, Over There," Says Psychologist-Song Writer



Famous Bugle Call Used To Interpret Spirit of the Day

New York City.—Psychologists who predicate human action from observation of humans at play, say that America is due for a long era of peace. They draw this conclusion partly from a study of the songs and games which engross the energetic younger generation just now.

about "three o'clock in the morning," these days.

Con Conrad, who wrote it, says he's finishing what George Cohan began when he built "Over There" on reveille.

"It's a sort of way of letting the public in on a grand celebration of the end of the war," Mr. Conrad explains. "Using 'taps' to close the dance today seems to emphasize that it's really 'over, over there.'"

"I have just returned from two years in Europe where I tried several times to write the song, but the chaotic conditions got under my skin and I simply could not work on a relaxing peaceful tune. But here at home I could immediately sense that for us anyway, it really is 'over.'"

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th., 1923.

THE RAILWAY

There will be general agreement with the Prime Minister in his statement in the House yesterday afternoon that the railway settlement is not a matter that can be dealt with in a day. Hon. Mr. Warren and his cabinet find themselves confronted with a number of difficult problems, not the least of which is the satisfactory disposition of the railway service and its subsidiaries. So far the new Prime Minister has had little time to give to this phase of the general situation as he found it on assuming office, but that he and his associates will strive to safeguard the Colony's interests in their dealing with it there is not the slightest doubt. As the Prime Minister pointed out yesterday, the system is being operated with as great efficiency and with as satisfactory results as it could be under any other temporary arrangement and Mr. H. J. Russell, who is the acting general manager, is justifying the confidence that has been placed in him.

Although Sir Michael Cashin deprecated the placing of such a responsibility on the shoulders of a young man and a Newfoundlander, we think the country will agree with Premier Warren when he says that it is preferable to have a young Newfoundlander who is thoroughly capable in the position than to bring in an outsider who could do no better than Mr. Russell and who might do very much worse.

Whether or not the proposition to vest the control of the railway in a commission will meet with general approval, it is hard to say. Such a commission may be helpful or it may not. One thing is certain, no local commission, composed of members of the House of Assembly can be expected to give any extensive assistance in the actual operation of the service. There can be little improvement by this means on the present arrangement, no matter how unrestricted the commission may be. In any event the Prime Minister will have the support of all right-thinking people in refusing to commit the country to a definite policy with regard to the railway at this stage and, as, according to the Prime Minister's intimation, the House will be meeting again in February, it is better that any definite plans for the future should be left over till then, whether it be decided to continue in the meantime as at present or to place the affairs of the railway in the hands of a commission. Who knows but that before the House next meets the efforts of the Prime Minister to secure outside contractors to take over and operate the system will have been successful. There is no denying the fact that with the present industrial developments in the interior and the consequent growing necessity for inland transportation facilities, the railway will be a much more attractive proposition in the future from the contractor's viewpoint than it has ever been in the past.

The Employment Problem

On Saturday the Advocate expressed the opinion that fishermen should not leave the fishery just at this period of the season, in any large numbers, as there would be great difficulty in procuring work.

It would be very unwise to incur the risk of no employment when continuance of the fisheries would likely mean, even in the worst cases, the securing of a few quintals of fish, which would be better than nothing.

Our remarks have been borne out by messages received by the Colonial Secretary's office from the employment agent of the Armstrong-Whitworth Company advising of the great difficulty of finding work for men who are arriving at the works by every train and indicating the impossibility of providing for further men who thus arrive. It was just such conditions as these against which this paper issued a warning some time ago. The discontinuance of the arrangement by which employment was to be procured through the employment agent and district members, has resulted in a situation most troublesome to the contractors

and very hazardous to those seeking work. Under such an arrangement the most deserving men from the sections suffering worst from the short fishery, would have been looked after, and a more equitable distribution of employment ensured.

Now, it is little short of chaos, there being no restraint, and no protection either to the company or to men seeking work. What remedy can be applied it is difficult to say, but it should be somebody's business to consider future developments in this respect. If numbers are now arriving at the Humber works to whom employment cannot be supplied, what will happen when the fishery ends of itself? All of which leads to the question asked some time ago: Is the best possible being done to employ further numbers of men on various possible activities on the Humber?

Too much importance cannot be attached to the problem of employing every man possible in every industry available during the coming months.

OUTPORT NURSING

A very laudable work is that which is being carried out under the supervision of Lady Allardice in conjunction with the Outport Nursing Committee.

This committee was formed to place nurses chiefly in sections of the country where there are no doctors or when occasion required, where they could work in co-operation with a doctor.

There can be no doubt of the necessity of having trained nurses in many such places throughout the country. Some places cannot afford a doctor. Other places are so far removed from a doctor's station as to deprive them completely of a doctor's service at any time.

The work of nurses that have been and may be placed in some settlements will be of great value in times of accident, fevers or contagious diseases as well as a medium for early observation and perhaps prevention of tuberculosis or any other diseases, that would otherwise become incurable.

For months past every hospital in the city has been crowded and numerous cases have been obliged to wait many days before they could possibly be admitted. Many of these cases come here too late for help and many may not have required to come, had nursing facilities been available at or near their home settlements.

The outport nursing scheme was first started by Lady Harris, and we learn from the Committee, up to the present nurses have been employed at Rose Blanche, Hodge's Cove, Upper Island Cove, Hant's Hr., Fortune Bay, Joe Batt's Arm and Daniel's Hr. For the most part, they are English nurses, holding certificates for general nursing and maternity work. Their expenses, which will be \$900 a year, and the cost of supplies will be defrayed by funds collected, the Government, we understand, giving 25 per cent. of the local collections as an encouragement for this commendable work.

While the scope of the work will be more or less limited for a while, we feel too much cannot be said of the efforts of Lady Allardice in connection with this scheme, and we bespeak the whole-hearted co-operation of the communities interested.

The Humber Bonds In Love With Photograph

London papers, having reference to the issue of the 5½ per cent. B. Debenture Stock of the Newfoundland Power and Paper Company, and also to the Government debenture issue made in connection with the railway settlement, have been received.

It will be interesting to know that these papers confirm the information, already published, that the Newfoundland issues were greatly oversubscribed within the short space of an hour and, moreover, that they were much more favourably received on the market than even the British guaranteed issue.

This fact does not indicate a lack of faith in either this country or in the Humber Development project. Surely, when outside financiers evidence such assurance in our financial and industrial stability, we in this country, are not justified in viewing the future with darkened eyes.

Postal receipts of the United States are universally regarded as a correct business indicator. For the fiscal year ended June 30 the receipts show an increase of 12.16 per cent, the largest increase in the history of the postal service with the exception of the war year of 1918. The total postal revenue for the year, based on the six months' showing, is estimated at \$533,000,000, compared with \$484,893,000 for the previous fiscal year, until now the highest record.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Girl's Romantic Journey To New York.

DILLUSIONMENT.

(Daily Mail Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Sunday. The romance of a pretty 19-year-old English girl, Miss Maude Reeves, of 118, Roslyn-road, Tottenham, who came here recently to marry a rich grocer named Harris, has had an unexpected ending.

When the prospective bridegroom came to Ellis Island to claim her the girl, according to the immigration authorities, shrank back in dismay, exclaiming, "Oh, he is not at all the man I have loved. His picture showed him to be handsome. He is twice the age I fancied him. It would be a mockery for me to marry him; we should both be unhappy."

She turned pleadingly to the officials, saying, "Send me back to my mother. Deport me to England. It has all been a dream, and the dream is over."

Before the Board of Inquiry Harris wept, begged the girl to relent, and described the fine home that he had purchased for her on Long Island, near New York. She remained adamant, however, and returned him the diamond ring that he had sent her, receiving in exchange her own photograph.

The immigration official then wrote on the records the simple statement, "Excluded, declined to appeal," and Miss Reeves was escorted to the White Star liner Majestic.

MOTHER'S DELIGHT

Mr. and Mrs. Reeves had not heard that their daughter was coming home until a Daily Mail reporter told them the news last night. They expressed the greatest delight.

"After my daughter had left," said Mrs. Reeves, "I felt I wanted her back, and the American Consulate sent a message for me to the British Consul in New York, asking him to ask my daughter to return."

"Mr. Harris fell in love with her photograph and wrote about eight or nine letters a week for a year. He has behaved very well, and I feel sure he would have made my daughter a good husband."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

ALCOHOL USES DECREASING.

American consumers of alcohol have had 250,000,000 gallons less during the last three years of national prohibition, Commissioner Haynes says, than they had in the previous three pre-Volstead years.

In statistical demonstration of how the sponge of national prohibition has mopped up liquor supplies, Commissioner Haynes set forth that total withdrawals of alcohol, whiskey and other spirits during three years of prohibition aggregated only \$2,503,164 gallons compared with 338,064,413 gallons during the three preceding years. He also cited figures to show how liquor supplies had been dried up and to determine the success of "preventive prohibition enforcement" by stopping the sources of alcoholic beverages.

The greatest decrease in withdrawals, according to Commissioner Haynes' figures, was in whiskey, gin and brandy, which comprised about 55 per cent. of withdrawals in pre-prohibition days. About 72 per cent. of withdrawals since prohibition, he said, have been of alcohol, high wines and cognac spirits, largely used for industrial purposes. During the last ten months records of liquor withdrawals show only a third as much taken out as those of the preceding year and withdrawals in the first four months of 1923 were less than half of those of the same period of 1922, totaling respectively 3,958,219 and 3,657,734 gallons.

NORTHERN IRELAND PASSES DRY LAW.

The intoxicating liquor bill for Northern Ireland, which comprises Belfast and the six northern counties of Ireland, was passed in June, 1923, and went into effect on Sunday, June 15, 1923. This law provides for Sunday closing of liquor shops, the abolition to be paid on a five year basis, restrictions on the sale of methylated spirits, the strengthening of the prohibition of illicit distillation, the raising of the age limit, the abolition of the "bona fide traveller" privilege and the curtailing of liquor hawking. The organized temperance forces of Northern Ireland are pressing for a local option law.

JAPAN DRINKING BEER

According to an Associated Press dispatch carrying a Tokyo dateline, beer is rapidly displacing sake as the national drink of Japan. Ten years ago 21,288 koku of beer were brewed. Last year the consumption was 675,028 koku. Sake is still used on ceremonial occasions but beer is the more popular beverage.

INSANITY SINCE THE WAR

The number of cases of the alcoholic insane has been doubling and trebling in Germany since the war. According to the February number of the Press Circular issued by the Deutscher Verein gegen den Alokollismus, edited by Dr. Flaig, the alcoholic insane in Berlin in 1921 were nearly double the number in 1917. The figures run, 216 (1917) 227, 406, 334 and 505. In Prussia the number doubled from 1918 to 1920, in Baden and Munich it trebled.

Probably some of the increase is due to after effects of the war, and as large numbers of American soldiers are also suffering from the same effect, it would not be strange to see a similar increase here if alcoholic liquors were as easily accessible as they were before the war, or as they are in Germany.

On the contrary, however, the proportion of alcoholic insanity to total insanity, where official figures have been collected, as in Massachusetts, for instance, has averaged far less since prohibition than before. From 1912 to 1918 it was 10.35; for 1920-21 only 4.24. Figures for 1922 are not yet available.

Total insanity rates for first admissions to care in Massachusetts, measured by the ratio of estimated population, also decreased after prohibition to a point in 1920 lower than at any time since 1910, or than the average for 1905 to 1910.

Prohibition has helped savings in Ohio. The total assets of building and loan associations in 12 counties, none of them except Franklin of heavy population, are \$130,000,000. The associations in those 12 counties made a gain of 19 per cent. in assets in 12 months. Gains made in assets and loans for the year are the greatest in the history of building and loan companies.

Whatever you WANT you may have by reading and using the WANT ADS. in work, Advertising and Subscriptions should be addressed to the Business Manager of the Advocate.

LATEST NEWS OF THE FISHERIES

LABRADOR REPORT

The fisheries Department received the following messages yesterday—
Cape Harrison—Makovik—Light S. E., cloudy; no boats out.
Holton—Light E. wind, foggy; good sign of fish.
Smokey—Light E. wind, foggy; fair fishing.
Grady—Light E. wind, foggy; fish scarce.
Flat Islands & Domino—Light N. wind, dense fog; fair fishing.
Venison Island—Fresh N.E. wind, dense fog; fair fishing.

Battle Harbor—Fresh E. wind, fog; banks distant, rain; no boats out.

Fishery News From Barin District

The Assistant Collector has received the following message from the Sub-Collector at Lamaline—
"Good fishing for traps, nets, hooks and jiggers; from Lord's Cove to Point aux Gauls. Very few traps outside that vicinity fishing, owing to same being taken ashore wrecked; approximate catch to date 20,000 quintals."

NEW YORK COLLOPES

By MARY MARGARET McBRIDE

New York City.—A deer that he tried whole in an ordinary saucap, earthworms that came out of their holes and whistled tunelessly in two keys, fish that climbed trees and monkeys that were trained to wake sleepers in time for breakfast—these are a few of the lively curiosities that handsome Carveth Wells, English explorer, encountered in his recent wanderings through Malaysian jungles. Furthermore, leading scientists declare he's not nature faking and vouch for the strange creatures he describes. Mr. Wells is in New York now and insists subways and skyscrapers are quite something after the monkeys, et al. He says crocodiles are his favorite animals. Also, that there is a peculiar affinity between crocodiles and the natives of Malaysia. The crocodiles like to eat the natives and the natives who escape this fate kill the crocodile for the sake of certain indigestible bangles and bracelets which lie in the beast's stomach after the victim is digested. Crocodiles are said to swallow a stone after each native, perhaps to keep count of their calories!

Since Volstead became a household word, an era of substitution has set in. People try to put a kick in everything to make up for the one kick that, technically speaking, at least, seems to be gone forever. And so has arrived the "intoxicating song." Students of humanity profess to have discovered that songs like "Don't We Carry On" tempoed to the nth degree of jazzification produce a stimulation that the old time cocktail never coualed, or at any rate excelled. Along Tin Pan Alley they say the vogue for the new peptant is just starting.

New York has a new game—imported, too, and English and everything. But swanky as it is, it's most popular over on the unswanky East Side, where there are plenty of kids and beards, both essential for the playing. The game is called "Beaver" and revolves around men with whiskers. When one is discovered the ambushed players run out and surround him, yelling "Beaver," also giggling. The man nearly always gets mad, especially if he has a red beard, which makes him a King Beaver and doubly valuable. It is predicted that an irate Beaver some day, like the prophet of old, will summon a select group of hungry bears to devour his tormentors.

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(Under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop)

THE ANNUAL

Garden Party

In aid of St. Joseph's Parish, will be held on

To-morrow Afternoon

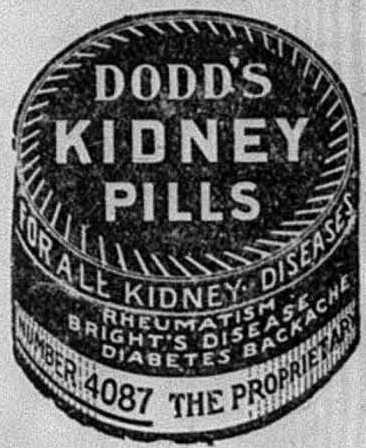
AT QUIDI VIDI LAKE.

Eight Six Oared Races and a Dory Race will be held. First race starts at 2.30 sharp.

The ladies of the Parish will supply High Class Teas and Refreshments.

aug.7.21

DANCE 80c and 50c.



A Magnificent Mormon Temple to be Dedicated on August 19th

CARDSTON, Alta., July 28.—(By Canadian Press)—Sunday, August 19 is a day which all Mormons in Canada and the United States will observe with special interest. On that date the beautiful temple at Cardston of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, will be formally dedicated. Thereafter only Mormons in good standing in their church will be allowed the privileges of entering its portals.

For seven years the temple has been under construction, and more than one million dollars has been spent. From the forests of Africa precious woods have been brought, to be used in the construction and decoration of the rooms of the temple. Famous painters have expended their skillful efforts in producing paintings to depict the history of the world from the dawn of creation down to the present day, picturing also the glorious hereafter in which all Mormons believe. The finest granite in the Rocky Mountains has been procured for the outer walls of the building; pure gold worth thousands of dollars has been used in

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its interior decoration, and the finest of draperies and carpets. The temple rises high in the air like the turreted peak of one of the distant Rockies, commanding a view from its roof-garden for many miles in every direction. The traveller approaching from the plains, sees it in the distance as a diamond in a field of emerald green, basking in the early rising sun.

For the last few years, particularly this summer, the temple has been the centre of attraction to tourists passing through Southern Alberta. It is believed that approximately 20,000 tourists have visited it since construction commenced. It will be closed to visitors August 15, and following August 19 will be open only to those in good standing in the church for marriage, baptism and other ceremonies.

One of the most surprising things about the interior of the temple is that it has no large auditorium as would be expected by non-members of the church. This is explained in the fact that it will be used only on week days, and there will probably be not more than 50 persons in it at one time.

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On entering the edifice, the first room which is shown to the visitor is one where prayer services are held, a room large enough to accommodate nearly 100 people. The visitor is next taken to the dressing room, where all members of the church wishing to observe various sacraments must change to temple robes. Next is the baptismal room, where the huge font of marble is supported on the shoulders of 12 carved oxen, life size. This font alone cost \$70,000. Decorations of this room, when illuminated are specially beautiful, various carved woods, with pure gold, ending an effort well in keeping with the purpose of the apartment.

There is a series of rooms depicting various stages in the world's history from creation down to the present age. The creation room is decorated with oak inlaid by 27 kinds of other woods. Oil paintings on the walls give a conception of conditions before the world was created. The six days spent in the creation of the universe are described in paintings on which Prof. L. C. Stewart, of New York, spent almost three years.

The garden of Eden room comes next, in which pictures on the wall give us nearly as possible the perfection of vegetable and animal life that was attained in that stage of man's history. L. G. Richards painted the pictures, spending nearly two years on his efforts. The room is handsomely decorated in bird's eye maple.

Depicting a conception of conditions in the world after the fall of man, the next room shows how the animals turned against each other, of how the world became selfish, and of how the ideal conditions found in the first state of man disappeared. Walnut is the basic wood in the decoration of the room, the pictures for which were painted by Prof. Edwin James.

As each room is visited the visitor

is impressed with the fact that the decoration become richer. The tapestries and the woods used, are more beautiful and more expensive, until there is reached the larger room describing the terrestrial kingdom of the life after death.

There are three sealing rooms, where ceremonies for the dead and the living may be observed. Marriages take place in the centre room which is finished in mahogany and cherry from South Africa. The other rooms are for praying for the souls of the dead and are finished in sombre walnut.

Years ago, back in 1887, when the Mormons first came to Canada and made their homes on the wilds, deserted plains of Southwestern Alberta, such a building in which the sacraments of the church could be observed fittingly was dreamed of as a possibility of the future years, but those Mormons knew that it would take many years of hardship and toil before such a dream could find fulfillment. The history of the Mormons in Alberta is that of pioneers the world over. Coming to this strange land, they settled on a few sections in the neighbourhood of what is now the thriving town of Cardston, and there tilled the soil for a living.

As the years passed they have branched out, until several Mormon

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settlements from Cardston are situated as far north as Stirling. Many of the sons of the earlier settlers remained on the land, veritably making what was once a desert land bloom into one of the most prosperous regions in Western Canada, and where to-day the finest wheat in the world is raised. Many of the sons wandered to the cities, learned the professions, and came back to settle down among their own people again. The Mormons, in spite of the fact that they are among the most deeply religious people in existence, take a keen enjoyment out of life. They are highly cultured for the most part sent their children to the institutions of higher education, and take a keen interest in the arts, particularly music. They are imbued with the true hospitality of the west, and warmly welcome any strangers who come their way.

The Mormon church in Alberta is divided into a number of districts, called stakes. The principal one is the Cardston stake, over which President J. E. Wood presides. The Mormons have no regular Minister or Priests, as the other Christian churches know them. President Wood receives no remuneration for holding his office, neither do any of the other officers in the church. Their positions are gratuitous and they are elected by the members of the church. Missionaries sent out by the church to other parts of Canada, the United States and the whole world, do so at their own expense, and when they can no longer keep themselves at their missions, they are recalled and resume their regular occupations in life. In spite of the fact that they have to make their own way, many young Mormons volunteer each year to go out into the world and teach the gospel of the Mormon church. At present the church has 2,200 missionaries.

Members of the Mormon church adhere strictly to the principle of tithing. No collection is taken up among members of the church at services, but every month a Mormon must give one tenth of his income to the church, and in this way the enormous sum to build the temple was obtained.

Advice To The Married

HOW TO AVOID CHANCES OF DIVORCE.

A FRENCH CODE

PARIS, Tuesday.

Statistics issued by the Ministry of Justice throw interesting light on the question of divorce in France.

Although the numbers of divorces have been decreasing the last two years, they had doubled themselves from 1922 to 1923.

Divorces occur most frequently among childless couples.

The reason for divorce is in 70 per cent of the cases cruelty and the remaining number adultery.

The husband is guilty in three cases to the wife's five.

The petition is filed in five cases by the wife to the husband's four.

Divorce occurs in twenty cases to a thousand among merchants, twelve to the thousand among manual workers, and among agriculturists three to the thousand.

Thirty-three per cent of the divorces are sought by couples who have been married between one year and five, 20 per cent. between ten years and twenty.

Divorces occur most frequently in

THE ROYAL TRUST EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

large towns.

Be Patient. On the strength of these facts, advice to married couples is tabulated by a leading journal as follows:

Live in the country;
Work on the land;
Have children; and
Be patient; the longer you are married the less chance of divorce (only one case in a thousand is recorded of persons married forty years.)

No Nonsense About Premier Baldwin

STRIKING TRIBUTE BY GENERAL SMUTS.

(Full Mail Gazette.)

Speaking at the opening of the South African Party Congress (says Reuter), General Smuts referred to the present troubles in Europe.

He declared that Europeans knew how to make war, but, unlike South Africans, they did not know how to make peace.

"If Europe does not recover," he declared, "and those great markets which are peculiarly English markets do not recover, a dreadful situation will arise for Great Britain, with her population of thirty-five millions, on that ground."

Profound Appreciation. "I profoundly appreciate Mr. Baldwin's attitude in this matter."

The Premier proceeded to pay a remarkable tribute to Mr. Baldwin describing him as a "simple, sincere, and straight English gentleman, with no nonsense about him."

He also praised the British Premier's part in the settlement of the British debt to America.

General Smuts affirmed his intention of fighting on behalf of South Africa the battle of peace at the coming Imperial Conference.

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Will Russia Become the World's Iron Master?

By T. R. YBARRA.

MOSCOW, via Berlin. One morning I climbed the hill to the Moscow Foreign Office and made inquiries of an official there about Lenin's state of health. The official replied:

"Have you heard about The Kursk Anomaly?"

I asked another for help in arranging to get me an interview with one of the Soviet leaders. He replied:

"Have you heard about The Kursk Anomaly?"

I asked another what I ought to do in order to get a permit for visiting the Kremlin. He replied:

"Have you heard about The Kursk Anomaly?"

"No!" I cried in desperation. "Now, as to that Kremlin permit. Must I?"

It was useless. He gave a glad cry, backed me into a corner, and for an hour filled me with information about The Kursk Anomaly. At the end of that hour I felt myself to be one of the world's leading authorities to give a series of lectures when I got back to the United States, with motion pictures and everything on The Kursk Anomaly.

The Kursk Anomaly isn't a dinosaur or a dinosaur or any other prehistoric monster dug up for the delectation of scientists. It isn't a dwarf or a wild man or a brand-new Russian edition of the Siamese Twins destined to astonish visitors to circus sideshows. Not at all. It is something very serious and important, indeed, which—many in Soviet Russia insist—may transform Russia from a predominantly agricultural country, with practically no manufactures whatever, into one of the greatest manufacturing countries in the world.

The Kursk Anomaly is the name given to the recent discovery of huge iron ore deposits near Schigry, in the province of Kursk, Central Russia. It is so called because the discovery was made owing to the fact that the magnetic needs showed an anomaly—i.e., deviation from normal—in those parts which led scientists to believe

that there were iron ore deposits in the neighborhood. Investigations were made, off and on, ever since the '70s, but only recently were they pushed to a successful conclusion.

Last April it was announced that borings made at the place where the magnetic anomaly was greatest had not only proved conclusively the presence of iron ore, but that there was good reason to believe that the Kursk deposits were the largest in the entire world. Scientists who made the investigation declare that the vein discovered at Schigry may be 250 miles long and two miles wide and contain 40,000,000,000 tons of ore, as against 25,000,000,000 tons known to exist in the rest of the world.

In addition, Schigry is only 200 miles from the Donetz coke and coal basin, so that the problem of smelting can be easily solved. The province of Kursk, moreover, is centrally located, easily accessible from the rest of Russia and already provided with railways.

No wonder there is excitement in Soviet Russia! No wonder the men who made the report about the Kursk iron ore deposits have been awarded the Red Banner of Labor and made honorary members of the Moscow Soviet, a very rare honor, indeed.

If the sanguine expectations of the Russian investigators are realized, even only in part the consequences to Russia of the Kursk anomaly will be tremendous.

At present, they point out, a large percentage of the known supply of iron ore in the world is in practically inaccessible regions—Brazil, for instance. The two biggest deposits are in Lorraine and the United States; together these two accounts, they say, for about 10,600,000,000 tons of the world's total supply of 25,000,000,000 tons, of which the United States has about 5,000,000,000 and Lorraine 5,600,000,000. It has been estimated by scientists that the iron ore deposits considered workable today will last another 60 years, if the consumption of iron ore in the world increases at the present rate. But highly industrialized countries like Great Britain and Germany will have exhausted their deposits of ore long before this; in fact, both of them are even now importing huge amounts of it from Sweden and Spain.

It is of interest to note that the Russians who are calling attention to the marvelous nature of the Kursk iron ore discovery, in their endeavours to show what a record-breaking thing it is, overestimate rather than otherwise the known world supply of iron ore—in other words, they tend to lessen the value of the Kursk discovery, whereas, one might suppose, their enthusiasm might lead them rather to magnify it.

As has been stated, they put the possible total supply of ore in the Kursk vein at 40,000,000,000 tons, as against a hitherto known supply in the entire world of 25,000,000,000 tons, which would give Kursk Province a total of 160 per cent. of the total known world supply as hitherto estimated. Now, available statistics of a trustworthy nature estimate the world supply at 22,375,000,000 tons, so that if there are in reality 40,000,000,000

tons available in Kursk Province the total supply of iron ore there would equal not 160 per cent. but 178 per cent. of the total world supply as hitherto estimated.

Until now Russia has ranked last among the iron-producing nations. The Kursk discovery may make her first. Hitherto the only Russian deposit workable in conjunction with coke smelting was one about 300 miles from the Donetz coke basin.

The other main Russian iron ore deposits in the Ural Mountains, were remote from coke deposits, and consequently the smelting of their ore had to be done by means of charcoal. The total amount of iron obtained in Russia, both from the first-named deposits and those in the Ural region, came to about 1,000,000,000 tons, half of which was brought from the Ural. The enormous Kursk ore deposits, as has been stated, are situated only 200 miles from the Donetz coke basin, or 100 miles nearer than the only deposit discovered up to now in Russia whose ones could be smelted by means of coke.

An interesting point about the "Kursk anomaly" which is pointed out constantly by those enthusiastically singing its praises nowadays in Moscow is that Professor Lazareff, the man who made the report last April upon which all their enthusiasm is based, was at first skeptical about the existence of iron ore around Schigry. He was inclined rather to attribute the magnetic anomaly noticeable thereabouts to other causes. The anomaly was so great, he declared, that it could hardly be caused by the presence of iron ore, since the latter would have to be present in unprecedentedly vast quantities to cause such a magnetic variation. Now, however, he has been entirely converted.

The first serious investigation of the Kursk anomaly was made in 1872 by Russian scientists. After that the matter was neglected until 1897, when the University of Moscow sent an expedition to the province of Kursk under the leadership of Professor Leyst, a German. For years Leyst worked every summer around Schigry, making constant observations and drawing up plans.

Finally, in the summer of 1918, less than a year after the initiation of the Soviet regime in Russia, Leyst made a report to the Russian Academy of Science and turned over to it the plans which he had drawn up. These, however, though they showed the borings and other tests made in accordance with the anomaly observed, did not show the exact places where Leyst's long series of investigations had been conducted.

After making his report Professor Leyst went to Germany and soon after died there. His plans and papers were offered in 1919 by his executors to the Russian Soviet Government for 10,000,000 Swedish crowns (over \$2,500,000). The Soviet Government, through the well-known leader Krassin, prominent in so many other negotiations, made an offer of 300,000 gold rubles (about \$150,000) for the Leyst papers. This offer was refused by the German executors.

The refusal set Krassin thinking. "If these people ask millions and refuse \$150,000 in hard cash for those papers," he said to himself, "they must consider the papers in their possession to be of real value."

So Krassin called on some Russian professors to make an investigation in the region where Leyst had spent so

many summers. In order to hasten it forward he took a drastic step. At that time he was Quartermaster-General of Soviet Russia, and, as he found great difficulty in getting an

appropriation for the Kursk investigation, he turned over to the professors, charged with making it, some funds from the Quartermaster-General's Department, trusting to clear the matter up later on.

Shortly after, he got Lenin himself interested in the investigation, and there was no further trouble about funds for the preliminary work. A special body of experts was appointed to push forward the investigations, with the title of Special Committee for the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Yielding to the mania prevalent in present-day Russia for abbreviating such titles, the Russians have dubbed this committee OKKMA, a word made up from the first letters of the five Russian words forming the official appellation of the committee. Among its members were Professor Lazareff and several practical mining engineers.

Soon after they had begun work General Denikine made his attempt to overthrow the Soviet Government, and the Province of Kursk became the scene of hostility between his army and the Reds. For some time the Kursk iron ore deposits—possibly the richest in the entire world—were in Denikine's possession, while the results of the campaign hung in the balance. But he knew nothing about them—or, if he did, the defeat of his army shortly after made his knowledge fruitless.

Those who knew about the Kursk ore deposits and foresaw great wealth and power for Soviet Russia as a result of them had good reason for acute alarm on still another occasion, in 1918, when the Ukraine, then under German control, was erected by the Germans into a free state. They demanded that the Province of Kursk be included in the Ukraine. This having been refused by the Russian Soviet Government, the German lords

of the Ukraine proposed a new boundary, which, though leaving most of Kursk Province to Soviet Russia, included within the new Ukraine state the whole region of Schigry, where the great iron ore discovery had been made. At that time, by the way, the Germans, feeling pretty well assured that they were going to be defeated in the war, and, as a consequence of their defeat, lose the great Lorraine iron ore deposits, were casting about for ways and means of compensating themselves for this extremely serious blow to their manufacturing industries.

Articles were appearing in those days in German magazines and scientific publications pointing out the urgent necessity for Germany to find such compensation, and there is scarcely reason for doubt that the data contained in Professor Leyst's papers and plans concerning the Schigry ore deposits had been thoroughly studied by German experts,

who had thereupon reported to the German Government. Hence the strong desire of the latter to have the Schigry region included within the borders of the German-controlled Ukraine. But here, too, Germany's efforts were unavailing; Soviet Russia hung on grimly to Schigry.

The Okkma, the special committee formed to push forward the Schigry investigations, took 10,000 observations in four years (from 1919 to 1923)—active work, considering that Professor Leyst, during 25 summers, made only 4,500 observations. In the summer of 1922 boring was begun. In April, 1923, samples of the iron ore found were sent to Moscow for analysis. They were found to contain a high percentage of iron.

Borings are being continued now at the rate of five to seven feet a day. Already a depth of 140 feet has been reached. The quality of the ore, it is declared, improves in proportion as

(Continued on Page 7.)

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Feb 3, 1924